



USA AMCOM

U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command



ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES FOR MISSILES AND ROCKETS



Presented to *The 2nd Annual* *Missiles and Rockets* *Symposium*

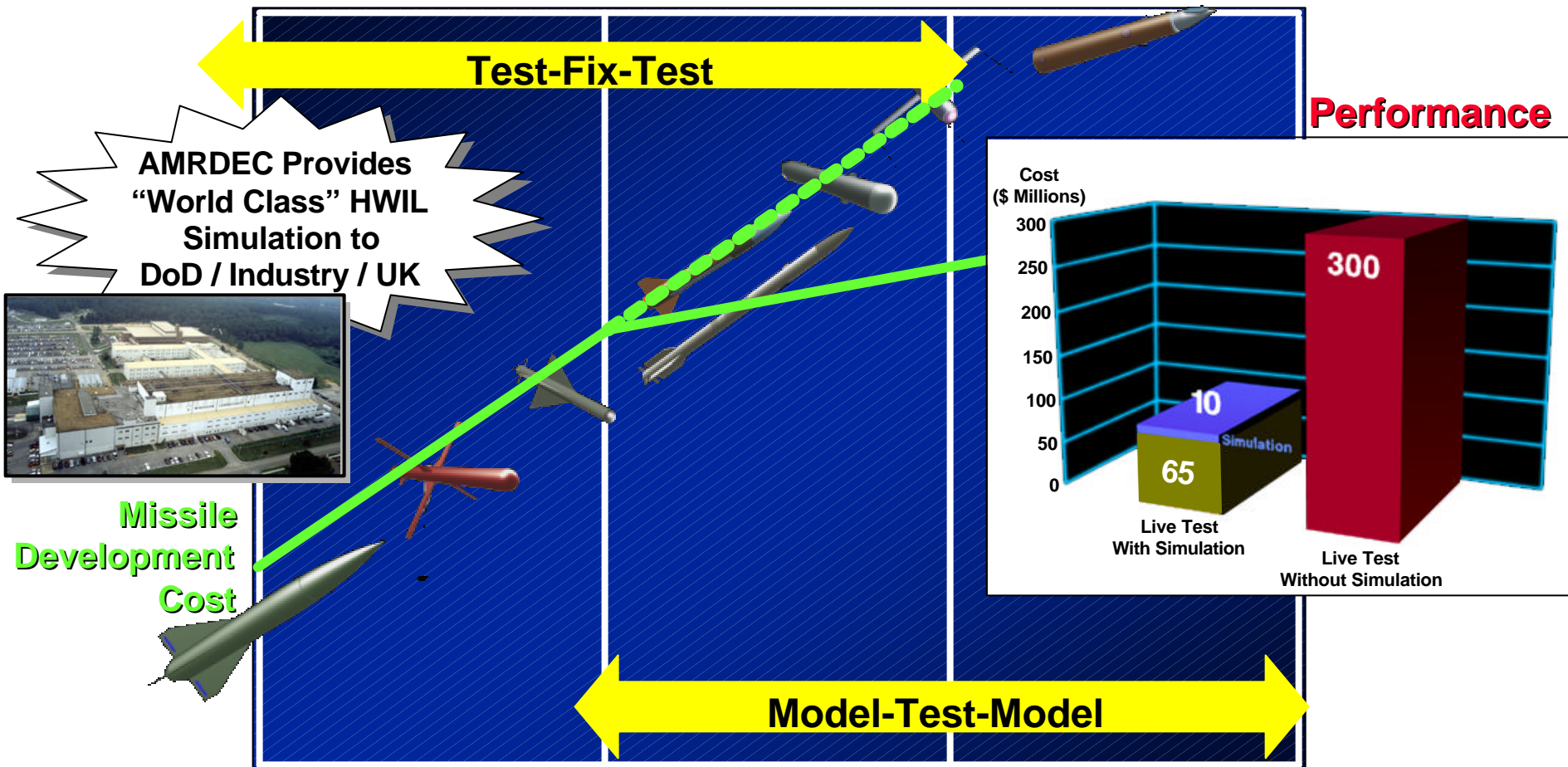
Presented by
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Director

**Aviation & Missile
Research, Development, and
Engineering Center**
**U.S. Army
Aviation and Missile Command**

15 May 2001



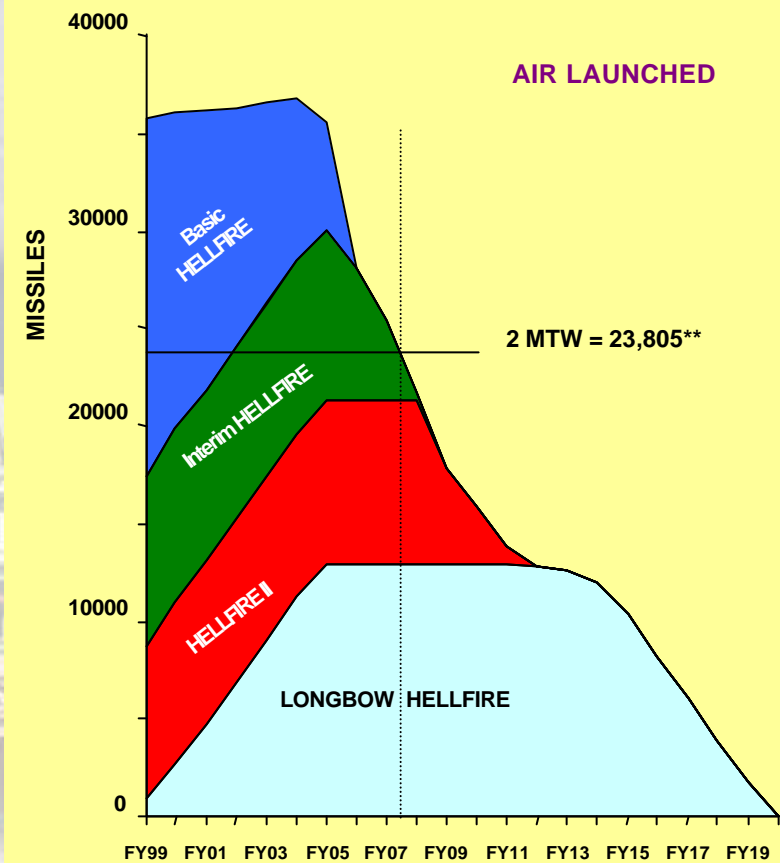
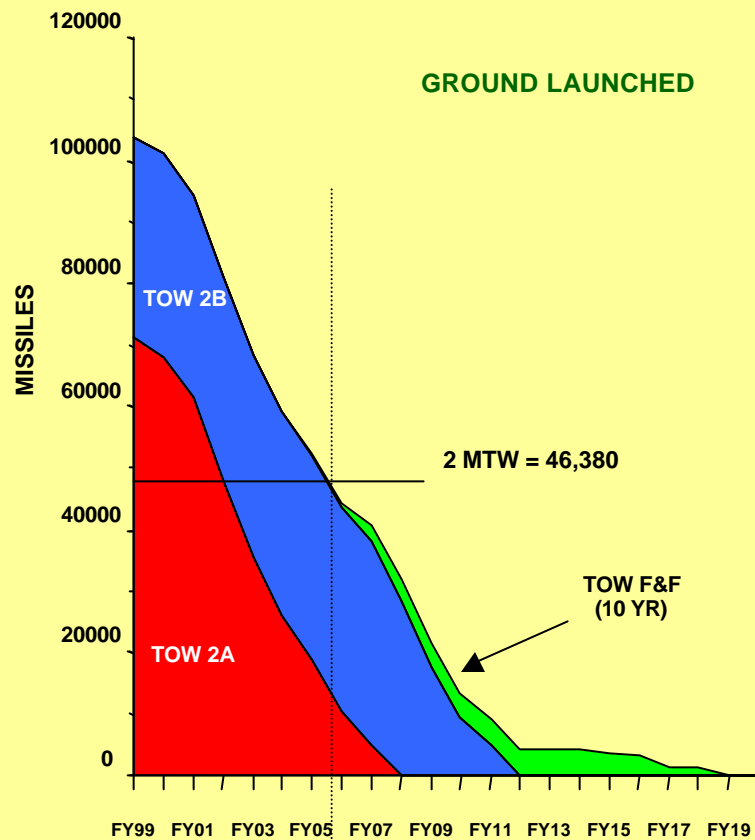
Hardware in the Loop Simulation A Powerful Tool for Simulation Based Acquisition



Simulation Based Acquisition Reduces Development Cost

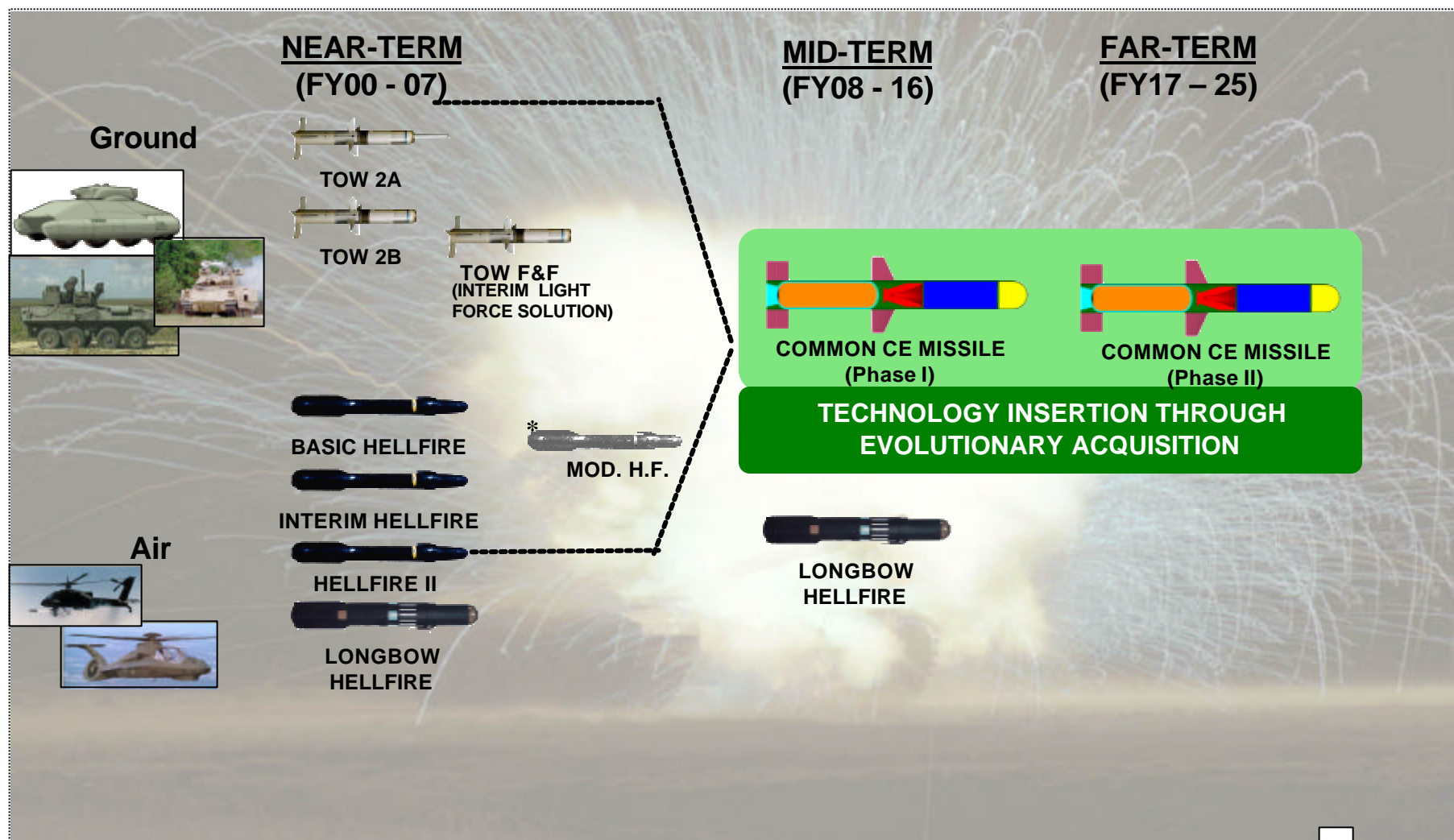


AGING MISSILE INVENTORY





EVOLUTION OF MANEUVER & AVIATION MISSILES



* Will be executed as part of CM Program.



COMMON MISSILE ENABLERS/LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY

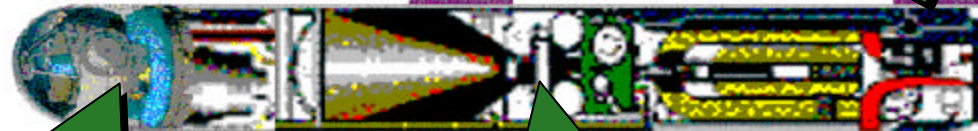


Platform Integration

- AMRDEC Common Launcher
- AMRDEC Common Fire Control
- Future Combat System (FCS)
- Legacy Platforms

Propulsion

- DARPA NETFIRES-Pintle, Dual Pulse
- AMRDEC FMTI-Gel
- NAVY- Pintle
- NASA - Non-Carcinogenic Fuel



Seeker

- AMRDEC FMTI (FPA)
- DARPA NETFIRES (SAL/FPA)
- ARDEC TERM (SAL/MMW/FPA)
- USAF - IR CM Hardening

Warhead

- ARDEC
 - Short Stand-off Warhead
 - ADV Warhead
 - GEN2 EFP

**Aggressively Seeking All Technical Opportunities
Across Government / Industry Spectrum**



COMMON MISSILE PERFORMANCE PAYOFFS

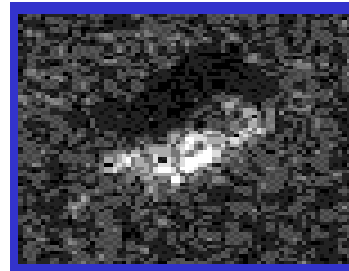


Multimode Seeker Technology

- Selectable multi-spectrum sensors provide
 - expands operational effectiveness.
 - improved countermeasure performance.
 - greater adverse weather capability.
 - increased detection & acquisition.
- Enables sensor fusion technology (leap-ahead).



Semi-Active Laser
SAL



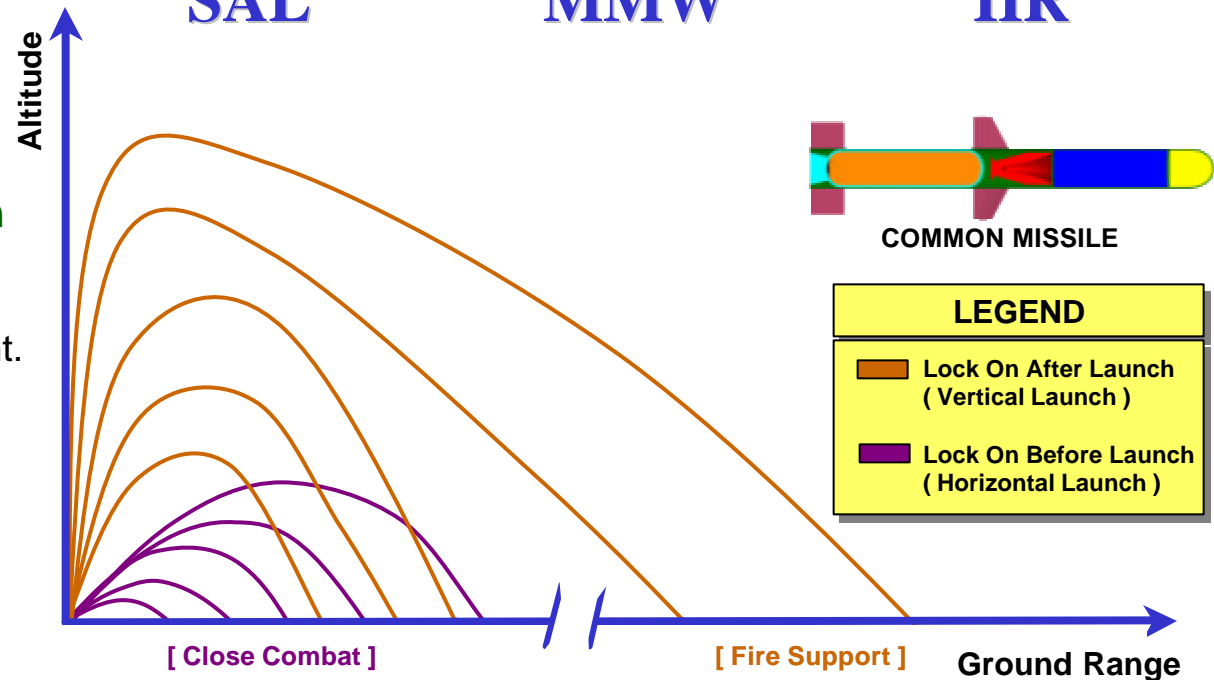
Millimeter Wave
MMW



Imaging Infrared
IIR

Controllable Thrust Propulsion

- Enables programmable mission profiling through fuel management.
 - scenario specific (*range, target...*).
 - tailorable flight profile (*TOF*).
 - extendable maximum range.
 - accommodates multi- launcher requirements (*horizontal & vertical*).



0320200128R1C



NetFires System Concept



New Military Capability

- Immediate firepower
- 5x-10x kills per ton vs current ordnance
- Large zone of influence
- Multimode seekers
- In-flight targeting
- Duration weapon

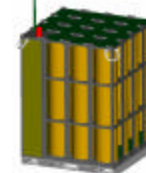
Designed for Deployability

- Logistic efficiency through containerization
- No platform or crew required



Low Cost

- Reduced personnel and vehicles
 - LCC reduced > 50%
- CAIV design process
- Commonality of components and assembly



Family of Missiles



- Loitering Attack Missile (LAM)



- Precision Attack Missile (PAM)
(Others possible)

Modular Vertical Launch

- Self locating / orienting
- Unmanned operation
- Not platform specific
- Can be vehicle appliqué

Containerized vertical launch provides immediate heavy firepower for early entry forces



NetFires

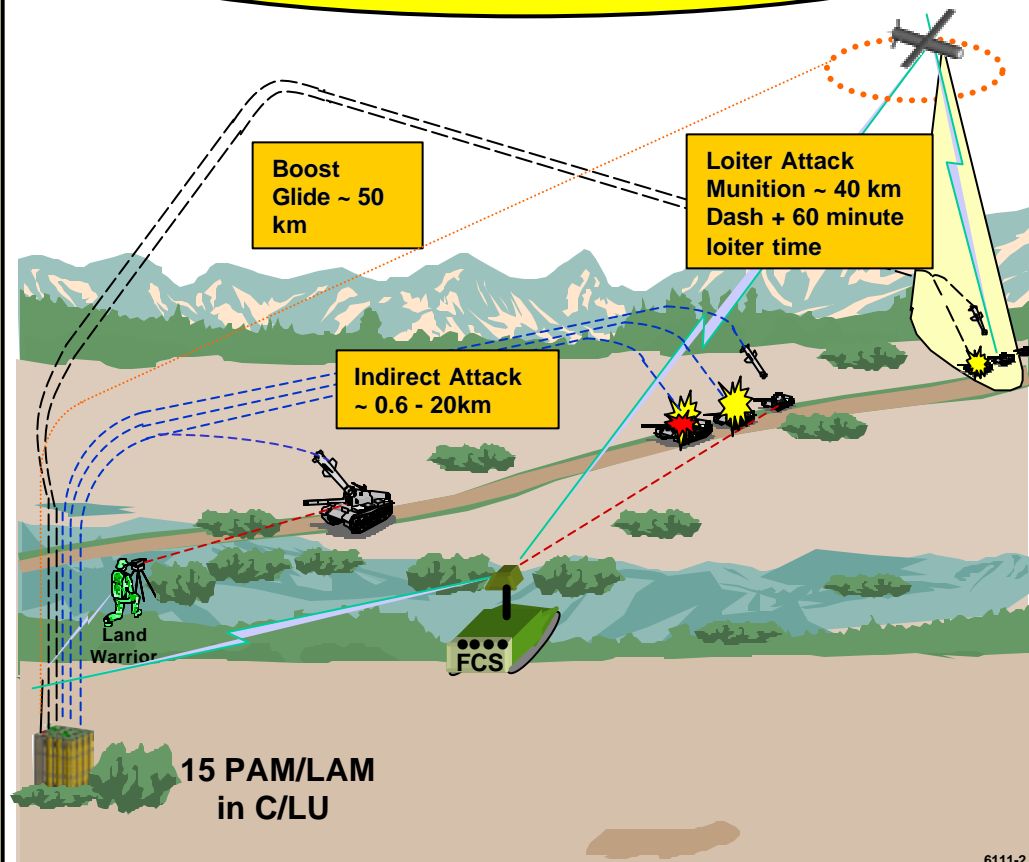
Goals in FCS



Demonstrate two LOS/NLOS weapons

- **Rapid Response PAM (“virtual direct fire”)**
 - **Short time of flight in “direct fire” mode (100s/20km)**
 - **Multimode terminal guidance**
 - **Low cost configuration**
 - **LOAL to 50 km**
- **Hunter Killer LAM**
 - **3-D LADAR seeker w/ATR**
 - **Significant loiter**
 - **Multi-mission including BDA**
 - **Can update / coordinate PAM/LAM attacks**
- **Common features**
 - **GPS/INS guidance**
 - **Variable propulsion**
 - **Terminal guidance**
 - **Midcourse update through networked 2-way data link**
- **Platform independent launcher**
- **Container command and control**

**This fundamentally
“reengineers close combat.”**





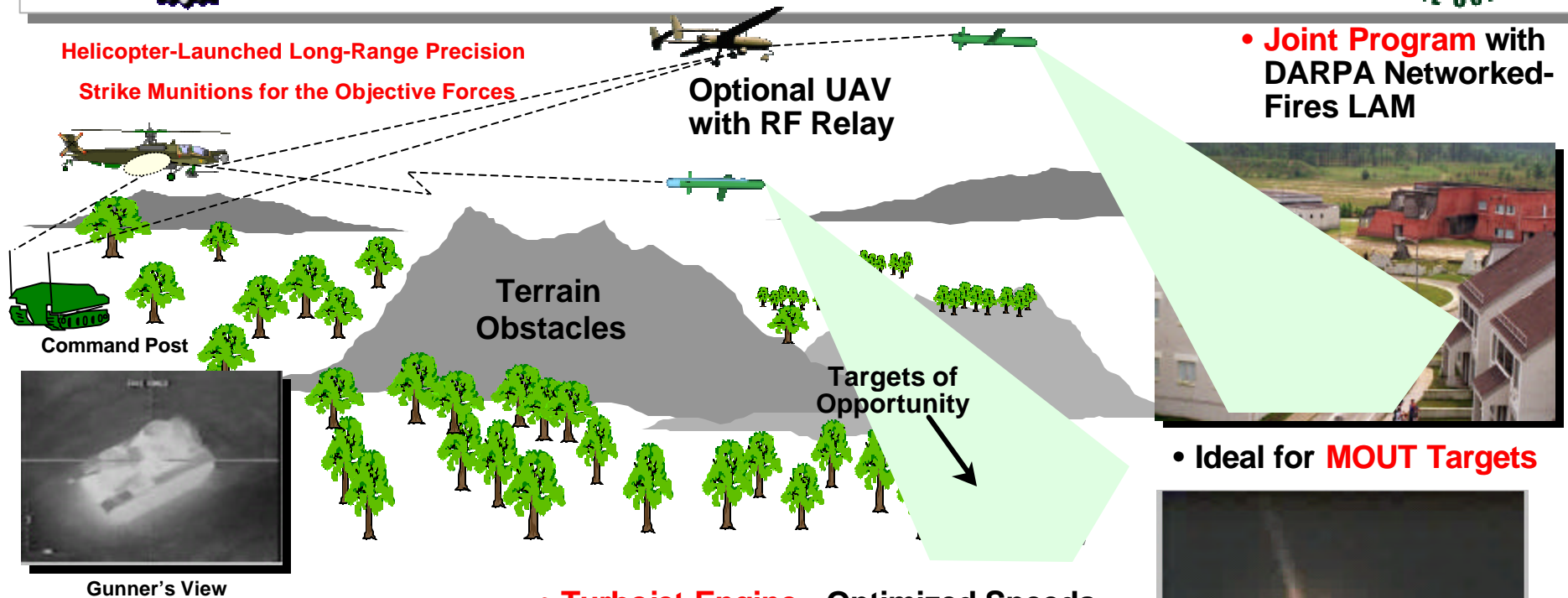
NETFIRES TECHNICAL CHALLENGES



- **Networked Missile Communications :**
 - **Line-of-Sight and Range Limitations**
 - **Performance in Presence of Jamming Environment**
 - **Bandwidth Sharing**
 - **In intense communications environment (voice & data)**
 - **Imagery from Multiple Missiles in Flight**
- **Distributed automated fire control:**
 - **Coordination within FCS and Objective Force C3 Architecture**
 - **Techniques to employ networked NLOS remote robotic fires**
- **Cooperative engagements and target acquisition:**
 - **Methods for missile engagements**
 - **PAM + LAM, PAM/LAM counter air, PAM/LAM + UAV, LAM MTI, LAM counter ECM, AJ, etc**
 - **Optimization of Missile Sensor Package and ATR./ATA for targets in Clutter**
- **Command /Launch Unit (C/LU) and platform integration:**
 - **Techniques for integrating C/LU into the force**
 - **(Air assault, HMMWV, fighting vehicle, logistics and transportation)**



Loitering Attack Munition for Aviation (LAM-A) (NETFIRES DERIVATIVE)



- **Joint Program** with DARPA Networked-Fires LAM

- **Launchers:**
 - Apache
 - Comanche
 - Cobra
 - Future Rotary Wing Platforms (Manned or Un-manned)
- **Increases Helicopter Standoff:**
40-60 Km

- **Turbojet Engine** - Optimized Speeds
 - Search / Combat ID
 - Loiter / Attack / BDA
- **Networked RF Datalink** for Fast Target Image Updates and BDA
- **In-Flight Re-Direct** / Target Override / Regret Avoidance
- **FY03 Transition** to Aviation Hunter-Standoff Killer ACTD

- **Surgical Kill** at Long Range
 - High Pk – Minimizes Collateral Damage
- **Meets Joint Common Missile Block II** Objective Loiter and MITL Datalink Requirements





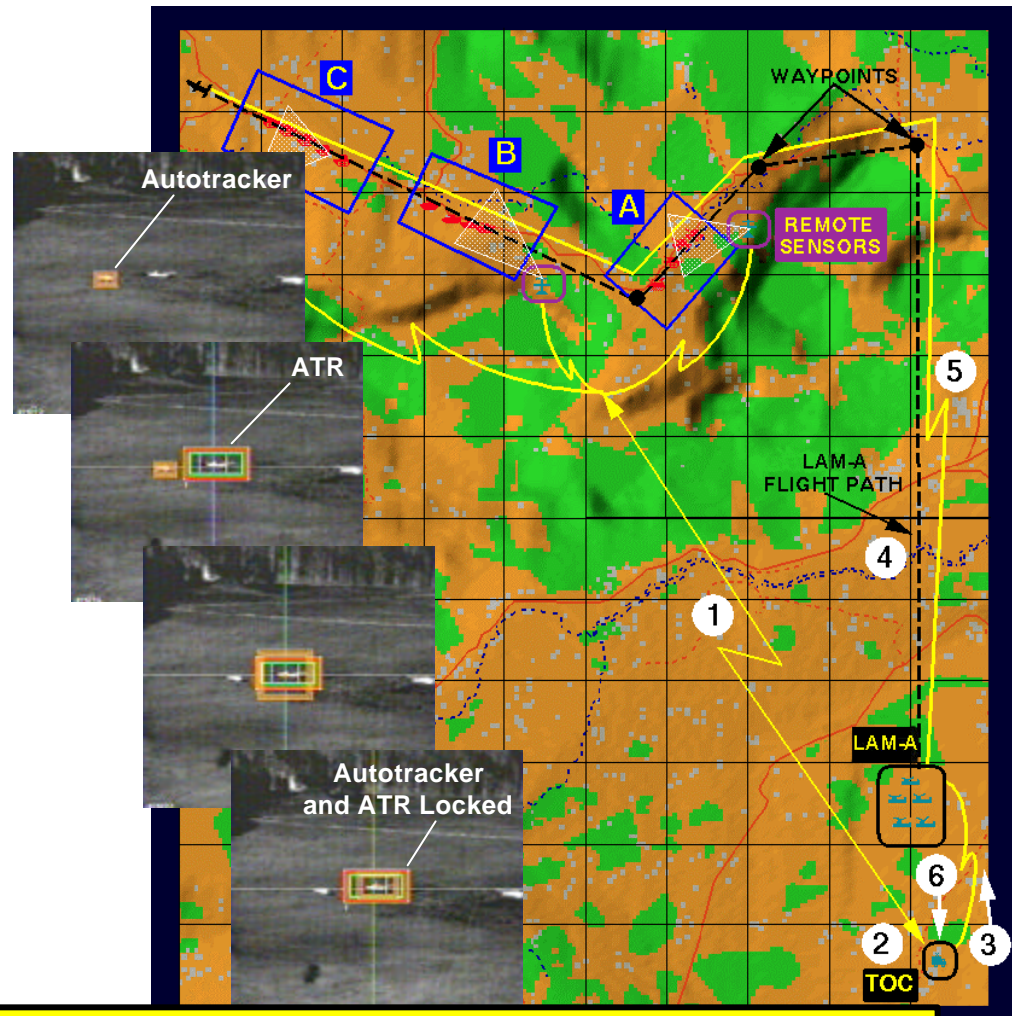
LAM-A

Warfighting Impact



Need for LAM-A based on High Apache Attrition in Wargame Analysis

- **40-60 Km Range** Covers Aviation Operational Area of Responsibility
- **Enhanced Objective Force Crew Survivability** – Greater Standoff Range for Helicopter Launch Platform
- **Non-Direct Flight Paths** for High Target Detection Probability
- **Minimized Timelines** for Targeting to Accelerate Battle Tempo
- **Built-in Loiter Capability** for Fast Targeting / Combat ID / BDA on Targets which may be Fleeting
- **Real-time ATA / ATR Target Cueing** Reduced Gunner Workload
- **Missile Imagery** Transmits to Launcher, Airborne Commander (A2C2S), or Forward Observer over Tactical FCS Network
- **Enhanced Loss Exchange Ratios**



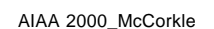
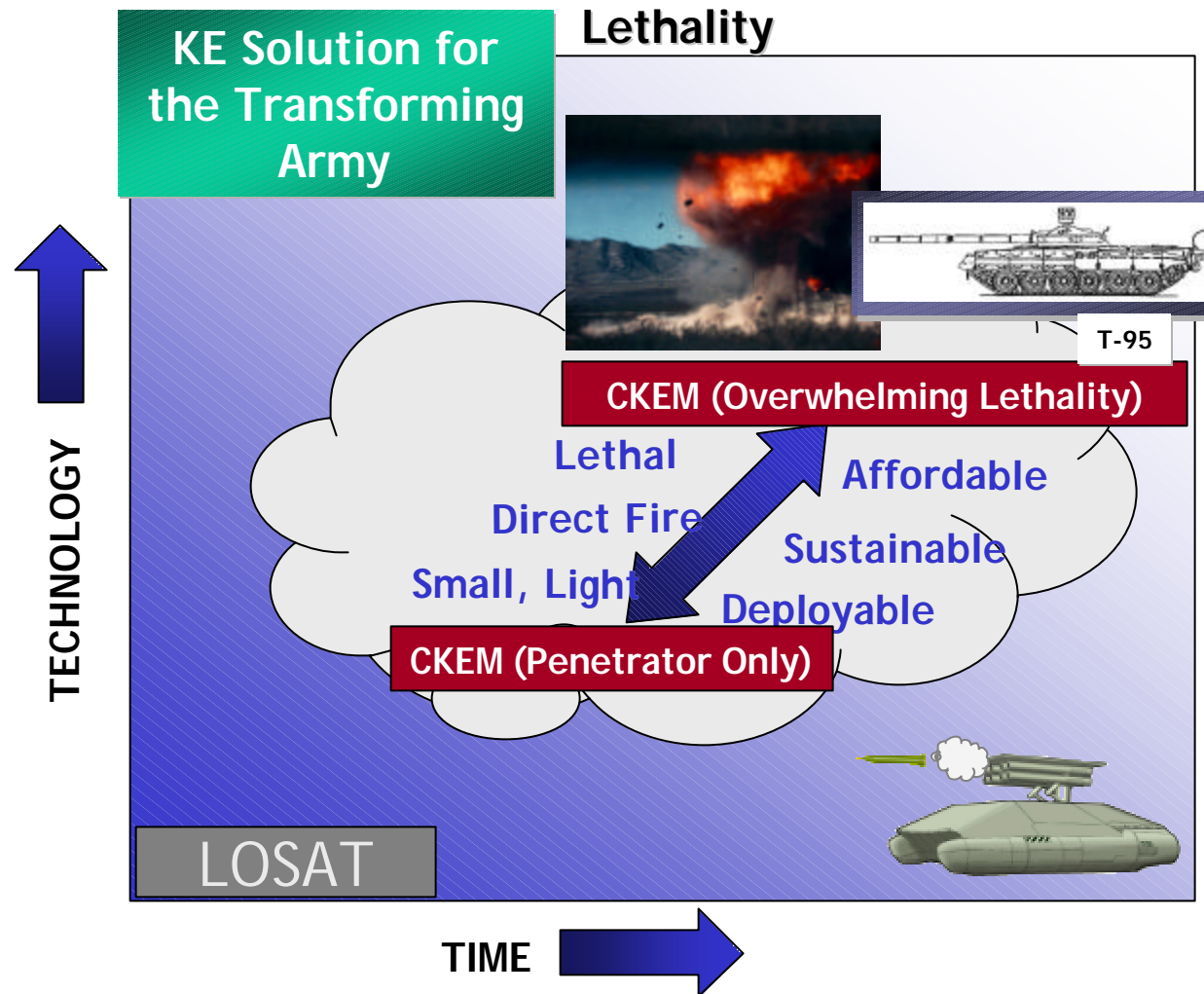
LAM-A Serves as Eyes for Helicopter Forces in Areas Where Low-level Flight is High Risk.



FUTURE COMBAT SYSTEM AND THE FUTURE TRANSPORT ROTORCRAFT DILEMMA

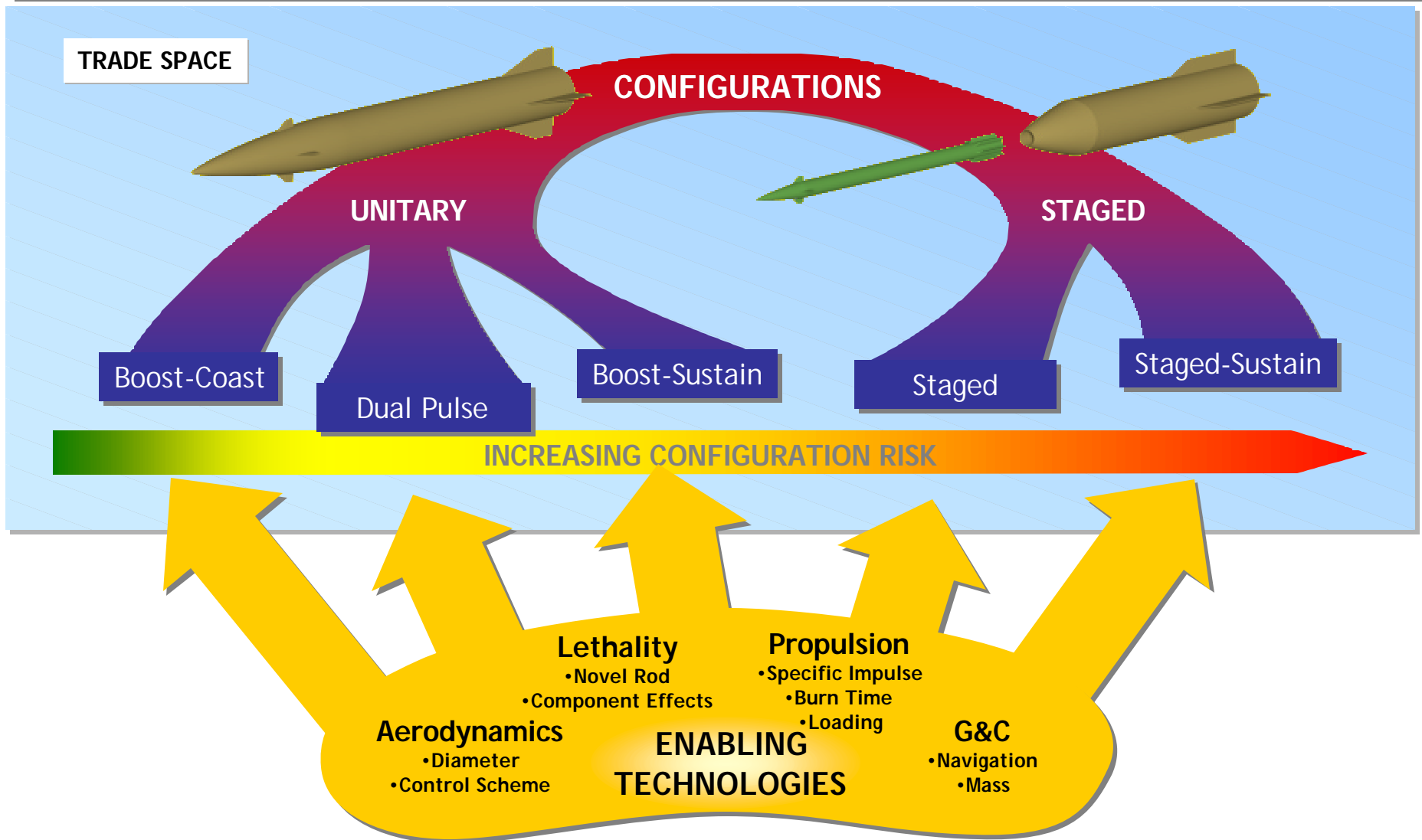


- Future Combat System weight is determined by the C-130 lift capability (Max 20 tons)
- Critical vertical envelopment operations require the FCS to be transportable by rotorcraft
- Cost of the FTR for 20 ton FCS lift is estimated at \$100 Billion
- Improvements to existing heavy lift rotorcraft (CH-47F +) will allow about 10 tons of lift
- Achieving a 10 ton FCS is strongly dependent on minimizing the weight of the main anti-armor weapon system



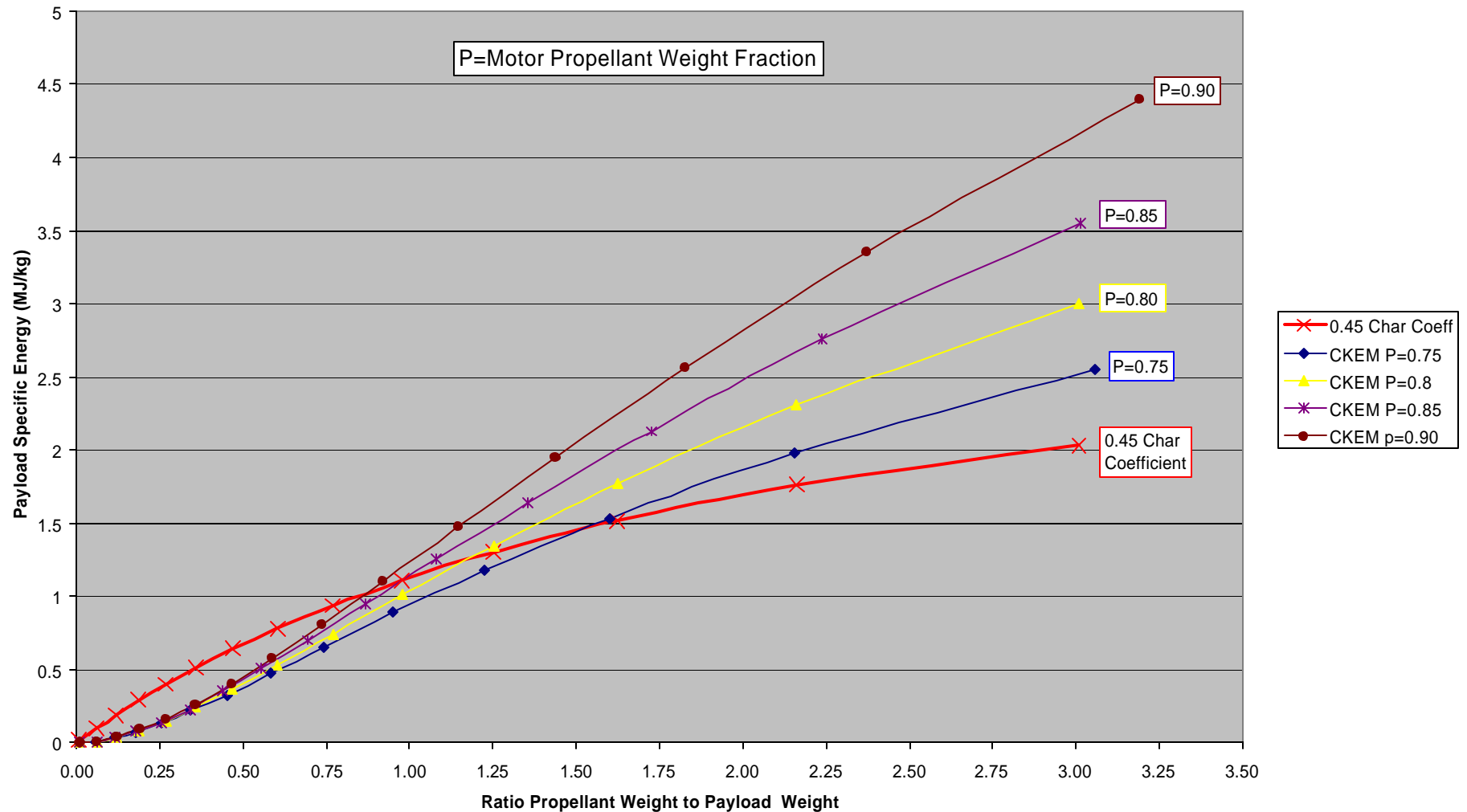


Trade Study Hierarchy





Payload Specific Energy Comparison

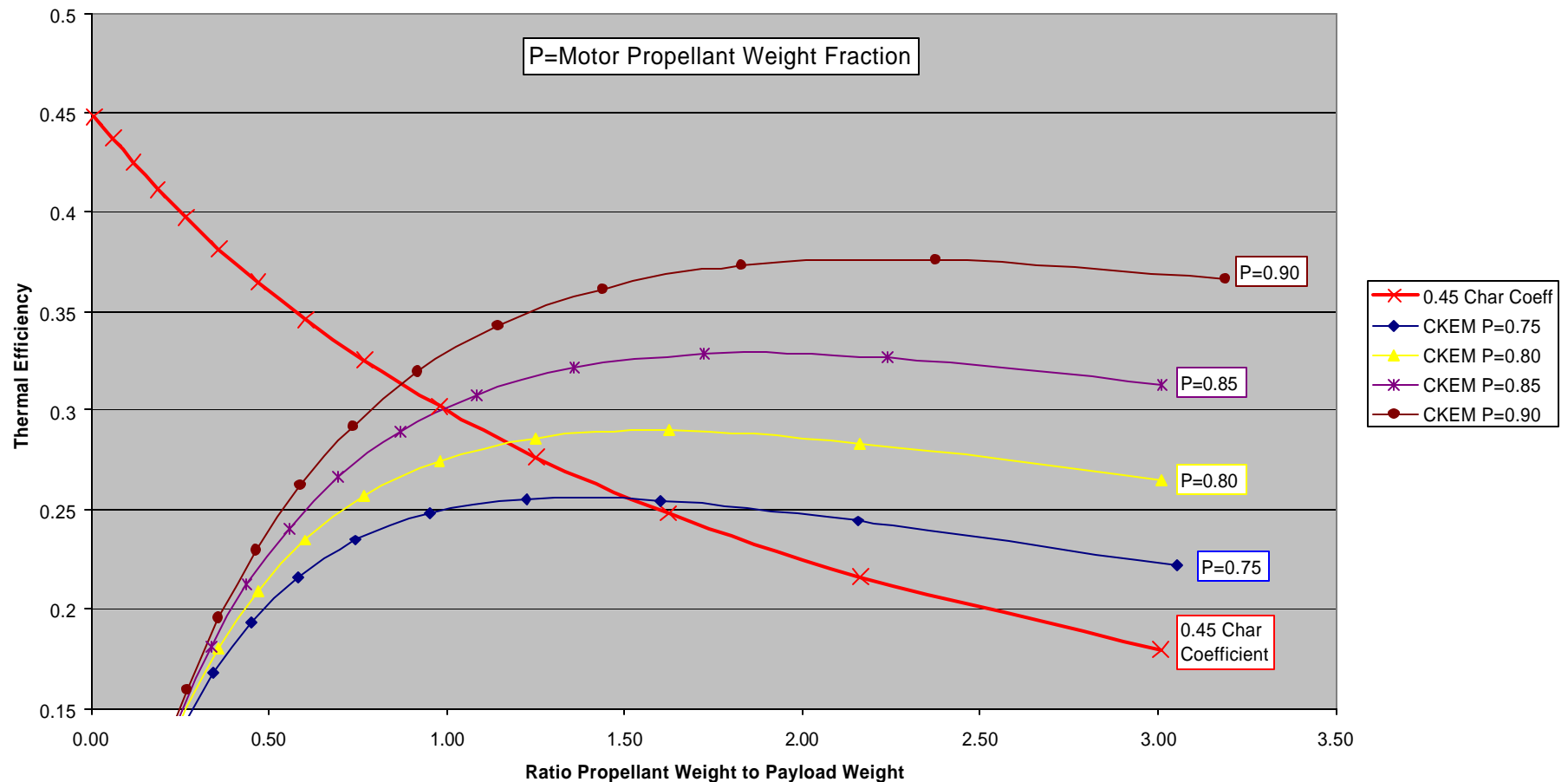




Thermal Efficiency Comparison



Fraction of Propellant Energy Converted To Payload Kinetic Energy





Conclusions for CKEM VS Canon for the FCS



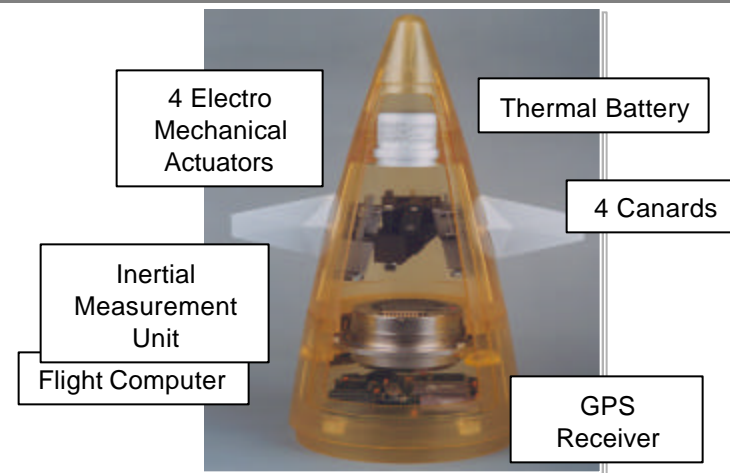
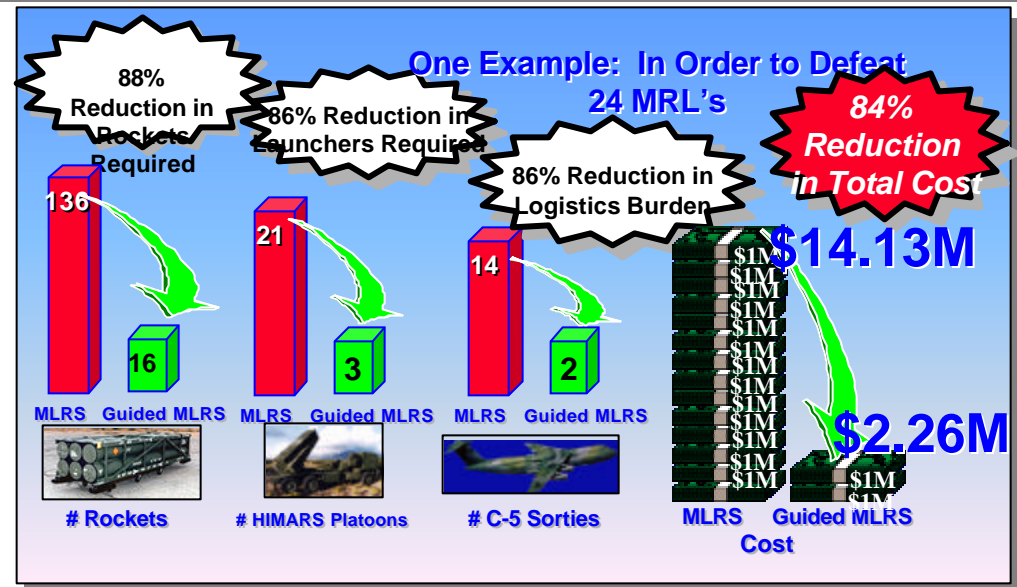
- **Given:**
 - **Munition weights per MJ of penetrator energy are approximately equal**
 - **Missile Launcher and Autoloader are comparable within a few hundred Kg**
- **Big Difference is:**
 - **Weight of the Cannon**
 - **Weight of the Cannon Mounting and Recoil System**
- **Demand for Robust Overmatch Capability and Transport Capability by C-130 and Heavy Lift Helicopter:**
 - **Places premium on Lightweight Armament System**
 - **Requires substantially greater than 120 mm Cannon equivalent performance**



The Guided MLRS Role



- GMLRS is fired from C-130 Transportable HIMARS
- Use of FCS Vehicle Optional
- Highly improved accuracy (2.1 meters @ 49Km)
- Order of Magnitude Reduction in Logistics Burden
- Guidance Section is compact, simple, inexpensive





Summary



- Transformation is presently focused on reducing logistics burden via the Future Combat System
 - The role of aviation and the FTR is yet to be developed
- Precision Tactical Munitions must play a major role
 - Munition probable kills per logistic ton, plus high favorable Loss Exchange Ratios will be critical metrics
 - Precision Missile Systems are essential to achieve a “Responsive, Deployable, Agile, Versatile, Lethal, Survivable, Sustainable” Transformed Army